

Innis Herald
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innis harold



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innbusiness

I.C.S.S.

The I.C.S.S. executive has found itself in the same rut as in previous years. Of course, there are some things that must stay the same so that the I.C.S.S., through Community Affairs, can function within the bounds of our constitution. That does not mean that we must accept the 'edicks' of our predecessors. If one feels strongly enough about their guidelines we can always change them through due process.

This year, like all others, the I.C.S.S. sponsored an Orientation Committee to try and introduce our new students to each other, to some of the senior members of the college, and to give a brief introduction to university life. We did this by sponsoring two summer picnics and a series of events during the first week of classes culminating with a weekend at the Innisfree farm.

With the conclusion of orientation we settled down to the daily running of the Student Society and the usual events such as elections, parties, pubs and farm weekends. Unwilling to stay in this well trodden groove we tried to offer students of Innis and the university a more diversified choice of activities. The Innis Forum, a lunch-time get together for discussions on various topics, is just one of these activities. Some of you will remember that the first forum dealt with violence in hockey, and featured such people as Jim McMurtry, the author of the Government Report on Violence in Hockey, Tom Watt, the coach of the Varsity Blues, and Warren Anderson, one of the Blue's defensemen. Our next forum is planned for late January or early February and will deal with comics.

Not stopping here, the I.C.S.S. executive tried to introduce a tutor system operated by Innisites for Innis Students but no one took us up on it. Maybe we tried to introduce it too early in the year and no one felt that they required any help. The offer still stands. If anyone feels that he or she requires help in their academic pursuits please feel free to come to the I.C.S.S. office (Rm 110) and we will endeavour to find a suitable tutor for you.

We have also started a small reading library for Innis Students in the I.C.S.S. office. All one has to do to borrow one of these books is sign it out. At the moment the selection is quite small but we expect it to increase rapidly in the next couple of months.

The fireplace at Innisfree is now working thanks to a three hundred dollar grant towards its repair. It makes a welcome addition to the atmosphere of the building as the main room centers around the fireplace. So far there have been three farm weekends but only the first one (orientation) was attended by a significant number of first year people. We would like to see more of you at the farm as we are sure that you will enjoy it as much as we do.

The I.C.S.S. has booked the farm for reading week and we would like to see you there. If you are interested watch for future advertising and sign the sheets with them.

Let us remind you that anyone in the Innis Community is welcome to attend the Community Affairs meetings (they are posted on the board in the front hall) as this is the place where the majority of the I.C.S.S. decisions are made. Also, if you have any suggestions please feel free to bring them with you to the meetings or bring them to the I.C.S.S. office. We are all open to your criticism as you elect us, but if you wish to criticize our actions please come to us and maybe we can correct the situation or problem.

Mike Friend, Pres.
Sue Vickberg, Vice Pres.

P.S. Fuzz really is not such a tough guy and he will not beat the shit out of you if things do not go his way.

P.P.S. There is no point in reporting what the Student Executive has done. Anyone who cares already knows. If there are any exceptions I want to talk to them in person.

The executive is attempting to protect student interests and to provide a social life for those wanting to partake of it. We have the time, energy, ability and confidence to tackle any student problem. We, like Avco, are approachable.

If anyone has some ideas as to how we should spend your money they will probably be accepted. If not...here's to your health.

Specifically, if you are having trouble with a subject, we will help find someone who can help.

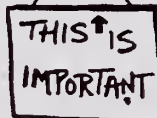
That is all. As I said, we are reproachable. (sic)

Bill Drury, Treasurer

who are your best profs?

Let the college know who they are. Innis is looking for Arts & Science Professors - through cross-appointments. Submit names to the I.C.S.S. office or the suggestion box. Please leave professor's name and department. Also, if you want to be part of a student panel to evaluate prospective cross-appointed professors, call me. (923-8959, 6-10 pm.)

Tony Hine
Education Commissioner



innis library

How many books can you buy for \$20,000?
How many hours can you keep a library open on an \$8,000 budget?
What books would best satisfy the needs of the Innis Community?

These are the questions that the College Library Committee must solve before the new building opens. Thankfully, this committee is the smoothest running and best represented of all the college committees. It is chaired by Evelyn Cotter of the Writing Lab. Staff representatives include: Nancy Gruetzner, Joe Medjuck, Dave Jackson and Art Wood. The student society has also stacked the committee with heavies, including: Fuzz, Sue Vickburg, Bill Drury, Bill Glenn, Tony Hine and Nick Whistler. The committee receives expert advice from librarian Sheila Laidlaw.

A number of important decisions have already been made. The \$20,000 will be divided equally between reference books and topical books. The reference selection is to serve the same purpose within the college as the Guinness Book of Records serves in English Pubs.

The topical books selections are open to student influence. The committee is asking for suggestions as to what members of the college want. Any member of the committee will accept suggestions.

Bill Drury, Member of Library Committee



The latest issue (number 6) of WRIT, a literary magazine published at Innis, is now on sale in the Writing Lab (room 303) and in local bookstores. 104 pages, \$1.50.

a letter

This seems to be a rather dismal winter at the University as we begin to feel the effects of a serious depression in public support for higher education. In the 1960's Ontario expanded its University system too far, too fast and did so on the basis of the false promise that more Universities equal more prosperity. Now the pigeons are coming home to roost. Next year the University will incur a large deficit in order to keep its staff and maintain the quality of its programmes. But beyond that the prospect is bleak unless there is a significant shift in government policy and public opinion.

At Innis College we will certainly feel the pinch. Already we are finding it necessary to make hard choices between an expansion in our academic programme or better salaries for our staff. We don't have enough money literally for the kitchen sink in our new building so we shall have to go out and do some fund-raising. Our secretaries are over-worked; we are just about out of paper for our xerox machine and, I am told, that if it were not for the pinball machines they'd be taking an inch or two off the hot-dogs at the snack-bar.

But there are some rays of light coming through the grey January sky. The new building is 3 months ahead of schedule - even though, no one has stuck a sign on it (any old sign!). We may even be moving in before next Christmas. Our Cinema Programme has been approved for next year by the Humanities Curriculum Committee of Arts and Science. This will give Innis two programmes of study for the two new College courses - Urban

Symposium and the Planning course - required for our Urban Studies Programme. The new Britannica has arrived for our Reading Room and is now ready for use on the third floor. And the butterfly on the snack bar wall is superb. So we have something to be thankful for.

Over the past few months I have been troubled by the absence of professors from discussions in the College about our academic programme and staff relations. The dominant voice at Innis right now is that of the part-time teaching staff. While these members of our teaching staff have done much for the College and should continue to do so, I believe the College requires a balanced participation of students, cross-appointed professors and part-time staff. The College will fare very badly if decisions about its academic programme are made without considerable participation by accomplished scholars and experienced University teachers.

In the end we shall survive and even prosper as a College, if we do our work well and demonstrate its worth to those whose support we need.

Peter H. Russell
Principal

another letter

Thank you for your coverage of the United Farm Workers' struggle, concerning the Grape Boycott. I had not been able to get hold of a coherent summary of the issues before, so I much appreciated your presentation which impressed me as well researched and given with a lot of care and feeling. I will be better equipped as a result, to try and persuade those not observing the boycott to commit themselves.

Sincerely yours,

Renée Block

THE FRONT LINE

OR - AS THE WORLD TROTS



Do you know who Fred Stewart is? He is a SAC vice-president. No one has seen him. He was elected last March. About 1500 students voted for him.

However if Fred Stewart's body is found floating somewhere, SAC will still be missing one of its executive members since there is no provision to replace him.

The SAC constitution states that a candidate for SAC president must have two turkeys running with him, as vice president. A vote for one is a vote for three.

The reason for two vice-presidents is quite simple, one of them keeps disappearing. Last year, March '73, about 1700 students voted for Mike Scott from Erindale (Fred Stewart is from Scarborough). Scott disappeared in late October. His last speech referred to the logic of SAC "running in and out of reality".

But that's nothing

The year before Mick Scott, all three, the president and the two vice-presidents disappeared. They were kicked out of office by the incumbents and replaced by an engineer, a man from Innis and a bunch of flowers.

Of course that was the year that the silly rule about having to run in a block was started. Before that the students could vote for the president of his or her choice, if he or she chose.

One wonders why they (whoever they are) changed the system. Furthermore why don't they (a different they) change it back.

Well, as Seymour might say "This is a complicated issue that requires more explanation. I resent the systematic campaign of slander and innuendo, and furthermore I demand the immediate granting of tenure on all parity committees before any disciplinary action can be taken."

Speaking of discipline, I wonder if anyone noticed that the U of T is planning to im-

plement the so called "non-academic" portion of the discipline code. Yes, Virginia, we already have a discipline code, we even have a non-academic portion, however it is stamped "not sold in Canada at this time."

The students who sit on committees at Simcoe Hall and other people with noses, tongues and fingers over at that end of the campus are all upset at the developments concerning the discipline code.

Did they get upset when two grad students got kicked out of the university by an undemocratic Caput trial? Did they say anything the day the so called "academic" portion of the discipline code was implemented?

No, they didn't.

So why do the same people now get all upset when, after putting two and two together, the University Administration decides to go ahead and implement the discipline code just like they said they would last year?

Never mind, SAC is bringing Sonny, Terry, Brownie and McGee to play for us. "Smoking in the Back Room"... "School's Out"... "Big Girls Don't Cry"... "Down by the Boondocks"... "It's my party and I'll cry if I want to!"

half & half

Next issue of the Herald is going to be dedicated to Women's year. A lot of original research is being done by undergraduates in this college. We'd like to publish it. Send it to either of us or leave it in the envelope in the basement marked "Herald."

Barbara Winter
280 College St. 3rd floor
Roberta Morris
37 Follis Ave.

Dear Jack Tiven, please leave your correct phone number in the Herald envelope on the door of the basement office. We think you put the wrong number down on the list, because we called it and some Chinese lady (very confused) insists you don't live there.

OSAP? CRAP

Reprinted from SAC pamphlet "On The Rack- A Crisis in Student Aid". Reprinted because it's important!

- Ontario allocated \$15,200,000 less in 1974-75 to student aid than it did in 1971-72. A 30% drop.

- the loan ceiling in the Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP) has risen.

in 1972, it went from \$600 to \$800
this year, it went up from \$800 to \$850 for Arts and Science students and even higher for some professional students.

- the out of town living allowance under OSAP has stayed at \$32 a week at U. of T. for the last 4 years - an effective loss in real purchasing power of over 20% due to increases in the cost of living.

- in September 1972, tuition fees for undergraduate students rose \$100

in a forum on financing in December 1974, U. of T. President Evans said, "I would not rule out the possibility of students having an increase of tuition fees in proportion to cost."

- in 1971-72, 45,116 students applied for OSAP; in 1974-75 (until Dec. 1974), 58,261 applied for OSAP. A 30% increase in the number of students applying.

A U. of T. Committee on Student Aid, funded by SAC and involving a large group of concerned students, has been formed to counter this cut-back trend in student assistance.

The character and direction of the campaign will be determined as much as possible by students themselves. The Committee will be publicizing all of its meetings and invites all to participate in the discussion and votes.

The Committee has initiated a 6-point petition to impress upon the government (which is coming up for re-election soon) the broad based discontent with the present aid program. It is tied to a province-wide campaign by the Ontario Federation of Students. The petition is, however, only a preliminary step in a continuing effort to counter mounting cutbacks in education.

The Demands

The demands for changes in the student aid programme have a two-fold purpose:

- raise student aid to levels which can realistically meet the demands of spiralling inflation.
- remedy a number of basic inequities which prevent many students from receiving student aid and who are consequently unable to further their education.

-Cost of living-
James Auld, Minister of Colleges, admitted in the fall of 1974 that the \$32 a week living allowance calculated under OSAP was inadequate but refused to do anything about it.

Yet, the City of Toronto estimated that rents increased by an average of 22% in 1974. The U. of T. Housing Service forecasts a further increase of 25% in 1975.

Therefore, in immediate increase of \$15 is required, with OSAP indexed to future rises in the cost of living to prevent a recurrence of the problem.

-Lower Loan Ceiling-
The government plays tricks when it says the loan ceiling is \$800. for Arts and Science students this year, the first \$850 they received was all loan for many students, "special circumstances" mean that the loan climbs as high as \$1,400 a year.

Studies in Canada demonstrate that the prospect of incurring a large debt is a primary factor in deterring low and middle income people from even considering a post-secondary education.

Lowering the loan ceiling from the theoretical \$800 to the pre-1972 figure of \$600 means that after a four year program, you will have to repay \$2,000 instead of \$3,200.

-Assessment Based on Real Income-
Under OSAP, a parental contribution factor based on the parents' gross income determines the amount of the loan-grant received. This amount is calculated whether or not a parental contribution is actually made.

For example, a parent earning \$10,000 a year, with one dependent, is expected to contribute \$656 to that dependent's education.

Only if a student has worked for a number of years, is over 24, or married are parents not expected to contribute.

Last term Quebec students forced the Quebec government to agree to the phasing out of the parental contribution factor in the next four years.

Assessments of student income

should be based on actual support, actual summer earnings and actual parental subsidy (if any)

-Part-time Student Aid-
The only aid available to part-time students at U. of T. is a loan scheme with an interest rate of 10% repayable immediately.

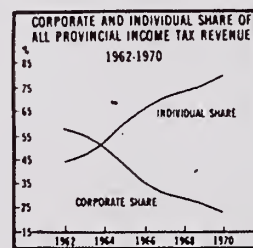
This aid is so impractical for part-time students that in 1973-74, less than a half of 1% of all part-time undergraduates at U. of T. used it.

A support programme must be set up to meet the normal needs of part-time students, as well as recognizing their special needs, such as child care and lost income.

Who Pays?

These demands will cost money. The only way to achieve universal accessibility in post-secondary education is through increases in government spending.

The graph indicates the decreasing importance of corporate taxes in relation to individual income taxes from 1962 to 1970 in all the provinces.



Statistics Canada reported a 37% increase in profits for industrial corporations for the second quarter of 1974 over the same period of 1973 (Toronto Star, Jan. 4, 1975).

Clearly, the additional revenue should be raised by levying a heavier tax on corporate profits and not through increases in individual income tax. A 6% increase in Ontario's corporation taxes would more than double the present student aid budget.

SIGN THE PETITION

for further information, call 928-4911



Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a tiny autonomous piece of land (about the size of the Maritime provinces) held in a Full Nelson by the long Eastern arm of India. It has come to its present state through a long, three-staged evolution.

In British colonial days, East Bengal was one of India's poorest regions, a land of mud and jungles. Even then it was economically backwards: the jute farmers of the predominantly Muslim area sold their produce to the Hindu merchants and landlords, who in turn exported the raw jute to mills outside the region for processing.

Later, around the time of Indian independence, a movement arose which resulted in the unification of East Bengal with Pakistan, another Muslim area some 1200 miles to the west. From the outset, conflict between the two states was inevitable. There was too much

lavished on the West despite the obvious need for them in the East.

East Pakistan remained stagnant while West Pakistan advanced. The Bengal region was poor, overcrowded, and bitterly resentful of the way they had been treated. A revolutionary movement arose, spearheaded by the Awami (Freedom) League. It sought economic autonomy within the existing state. The crucial election, which gave the Awami party a majority, was interrupted by the devastating cyclone of late 1969.

In the aftermath of this cyclone on a badly weakened and unprepared country, the political-military coalition leading West Pakistan unleashed the Apocalypse on a sleeping state. An estimated 2 million people (a conservative estimate) were killed, gunned down where they stood or tricked into ambushes. The capital city of Dacca was systematically levelled, starting with the university. A concerted effort was made to kill every educated person who would

the population, in a place where the only recreation available is making love and the only security a large family, the birth rate is stupendous. Birth control programmes set up by foreign services have completely broken down, and the Bangladesh government does not seem inclined to start them up again.

The government isn't inclined to do very much: it is highly provisional, extremely corrupt and thoroughly ineffectual. A good portion of the charitable funds which go to Bangladesh end up in someone's Swiss bank account. So much of the aid that is sent is lost or wasted; not only money but food is unnecessarily lost in transit and in distribution. Still the birth rate climbs because there is enough - barely enough - to sustain life in an incredibly tough people. But insufficient aid is worse for the country than no aid at all. People are kept alive, but under terrible conditions. It is possible to live and still suffer from extreme malnutrition, in a state of complete misery. Worst of all, the more people that are kept alive, the worse conditions are for everyone. There is a tremendous difference between mere existence and living an intellectually alert and physically productive life, which is not considered by those people who try desperately to keep human beings alive at any cost. The way it is done now is very costly in wasted money and food, in human misery. The cycle of malnutrition propagates itself because children born to ill-fed mothers and who are insufficiently fed during childhood will never be able to attain their full potential; they will be able to exist, perhaps,

but not able to advance. Unless conditions change, their children will do the same thing.

Canada has given one hundred million dollars in food and money to Bangladesh this year, but nothing has changed for the better. Nothing will change unless a coherent policy is formed that will benefit a workable number of people. It's the politics of starvation - "This is for your own good" - and it's easy for the wealthy industrial nations to

forget about Bangladesh and places like it. Unfortunately, lifeboat ethics will be the ethics of the future and internal security will be the most important of all. Useless aid is only artificially sustaining a system which would have broken under its own weight a long time ago without support, and which despite our efforts now will break down eventually. Perhaps we should cut our losses, and their theirs, now.

Deb MacDonald

Lost and Found

Lost - enthusiasm, naivete, romanticism, ingenuousness, patience, sympathy.

Found - ?



disparity between them. West Pakistan had a much better developed economy than that of the East, although Pakistan East was numerically superior and also possessed a cultural unity not present in the West. Fears that the West would dominate the joint assembly were justified as, time after time, the special needs and problems of the East were submerged by those concerning the West.

After the unification of Bengal and Pakistan, westerners began filtering into the positions of money and power previously held by the Hindus in Bengal. An exploitative system was introduced whereby the East supplied raw materials and a market for the manufacturing industries of the West; the system was supported by internal tariffs which increased prices in the East. Developmental funds from the western nations were

be capable of leading their people; as a result, Bangladesh will have to wait a generation before she has a native educated class. As the army swept across the country, countless women were raped. Some of them were cast off by their husbands afterwards; others have borne children, a living legacy of hatred and horror.

Bangladesh, four years later is caught hopelessly in a cycle of disaster and poverty. Economically, the state is non-existent; they can't even grow their own food. Recent floods in the delta areas have wiped out the most fertile lands and buried the crops.

Some 75 million people live in an area that would be hard pressed to support one half that number; conditions are appalling. The people live in complete squalor, and although disease and malnutrition make inroads in

world food conference

From November 5th to November 16th, 1974, representatives from one hundred and thirty nations around the world met in Rome. Why? To attend the World Food Conference. Why? Because it was then estimated that 500 million people face starvation or malnutrition in the next 8 months. Five hundred million people.

The conference got off to a poor start with various representatives disagreeing on procedural rules. Finally, fearing that nothing would ever be accomplished, Mr. A.H. Boerma, the Dutch Director-General of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization, called a meeting of several major countries. As a result of the meeting Russia and China agreed to help share the costs of an emergency food-relief programme for starving nations. As both Communist powers have avoided sharing the financing of global programmes up to now, this was considered a major breakthrough. China's willingness to discuss problems with Russia and other countries demonstrates the slow end to her isolationist policy.

Canada was represented by Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. Allan MacEachen. Eugene ("Rotten Egg") Whelan, the Minister of Agriculture, as well as twenty-one other Canadian representatives also attended.

On the second day of the conference, MacEachen gave the principal Canadian statement, which included the following major points:

1. Canada supports the setting of a minimum target for world food aid of 10 million tons of food grains a year for the next 3 years - she will supply approximately 1 million tons of that total each year.

2. Canada will also increase her donation of other types of food... "Canada will make a supplementary contribution to the World Food Programme."

3. The government will spend \$50 million of its development assistance funds on agricultural development programmes. "The means to harness agricultural production around the world to alleviate hunger poses a challenge to our ingenuity as well as to our compassion," Mr. MacEachen said.

He also gave assurances that "Canada has long supported a general liberalization of trade in food products," and that it would support such efforts at the upcoming trade negotiations in Geneva.

Reaction to his statements by observers from Canadian church groups at the conference was mixed. The Canadian position was contrasted favourably with what the observers called the "hard-line" stance of the United States.

However, the observers criticized:

- the weak stand Canada took on trade

- her lack of leadership in changing the economic and political structures that they see as the main causes of starvation and malnutrition

- the "band-aid" solution of giving more loans and money through the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. They feel that this will increase poorer countries' dependence on richer nations.

The church group stated that fundamental changes in the world economic order are necessary to solve the current world food crisis.

The U.S. "hard-line" policy was to "make no commitment on extra food this year," the reason supposedly being that such a commitment would cause a rise in grain prices at the stock exchange. However, Earl L. Butz, the chief of the U.S. delegation, cabled Ford to ask for a change of position after being pressured by other Americans proposing doubling the U.S. budget for food aid to needy countries. Eventually the U.S. did decide to double their 1975 food aid. Due to a bumper American rice crop this year, they tried to interest the needy countries in rice rather than grain, but the prices were considered too high despite the easy credit offered.

It is interesting to learn that the U.S. budgeted \$1 billion for food aid in 1974, and only 20% reached hungry nations. The other 80% was spent on what the New York Times tactfully described as "supporting American foreign policy, mainly in South Vietnam and Cambodia."

In a reversal of a three-year policy ruling out preferential purchases from Washington, India will accept at least a million tons of food on easy terms from the U.S. in 1975. Unlike other Third World countries, India has been reluctant to accept U.S. aid because she considers this a source of embarrassment and a symbol of American political leverage.

In view of the present shortage of fertilizer, the U.S. delegates, urged on by Senator Hubert Humphrey, proposed a reduction in the nonagricultural use of fertilizer. Last year 15% of the fertilizer used

in the U.S. was spread over golf courses, cemeteries and lawns. Experts estimate that this 15% could have produced two or three million tons more wheat in India instead. Lester Brown, an agricultural expert who lived in an Indian village for half a year, said that one ton of fertilizer represents 10 to 15 tons of grain.

Hao Chung-shih, China's repre-

sentative, said that his country can now be considered self-sufficient in food. In the last three years, Hao said, China imported \$2 billion in grain, mostly wheat, and exported \$2 billion in grain, mostly rice (mainly going to Third World countries). "Our contribution to solving the world food problem is yet very small," he went on. "It is our hope that along with the development of our industry and agriculture, we shall be able gradually to change this state of affairs."

The pope addressed the delegates one morning of the conference. Referring to suggestions of promoting birth control to help solve the world's nutritional problems, Pope Paul said, "It is inadmissible that those who have control of the wealth and resources of mankind should try to resolve the problems of hunger by forbidding the poor to be born."

Nikolai N. Rodionov, the Deputy Foreign Minister and representative for Russia, stated that there was no need for pessimism about the problem. According to Soviet specialists, he said, the world has enough land to feed 40 billion people, more than 10 times its present population.



What can the individual do to help ensure, as U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger put it, that within a decade "no child will go to bed hungry"? Lester Brown, a senior fellow of the Overseas Development Council in Washington, said that it takes 8 pounds of grain to produce 1 pound of meat. Thus, a 5% reduction in U.S. meat consumption would free 6 million tons of grain, or 3/4 the food needed in the starving countries. At present Americans eat 1 ton of grain (or its equivalent in meat) every year; India eats 400 pounds a year. Mr. Brown also cited

ethiopia

health reasons for cutting down on meat. The American Heart Association recommends a 1/3 cut in meat consumption.

In response to this, Edwin Martin, the deputy chief of the U.S. delegation, said that the destruction of livestock by American farmers was due to low prices because meat consumption had already dropped.

Some people suggested voluntary reduction of food consumption by individuals even if governments did not actively support such action. Yale University students held a campus fast to mark the opening of the food conference. They then asked the administration to omit one meal a week from their meal schedule; the idea was said to be catching on at Harvard as well. Lester Brown, the previously-mentioned agriculture expert, said, "I think the people of the United States would like to do something moral for a change after Vietman and Watergate."

Susan Sechler, co-director of the Agribusiness Accountability Project, attended the conference as an observer. She felt that "there should also be a government policy to put pressure on the food business to discourage wasteful consumption."

When asked about his country's opinion on ideas of reduced consumption, Christian Bonnet, the Agriculture Minister of France, said, "They are intellectually seductive, but totally impractical at the present time."

A change in the eating habits of North Americans is probably inevitable. As beef becomes scarcer, other sources of protein such as horse-meat and even plankton from the sea may become common meal items. Hopefully the public will turn away from

highly processed junk foods as they become more nutrition conscious. The production of such crops as tobacco, tea, coffee and sugar cane could surely be drastically reduced. With people starving in Asia and Africa, the production of non-essential crops seems like pretty expensive self-indulgence on the part of the richer nations. (And what do the end-products of such crops do for you? Tea and coffee stain teeth and contain caffeine which sets the nerves on edge; sugar causes tooth decay and contributes only calories to the diet; cigarettes stain the teeth and fingers, cause many accidental house fires, and are strongly linked to cancer.)

The distribution of foods to needy nations needs improvement. We cannot afford to repeat such unforgiveable waste as calves being slaughtered for lack of profit or 28 million surplus egg eggs rotting due to mismanagement. In spite of the fact that Canadians consumed 13.74 million eggs a day in 1974, there were already 40 million surplus eggs in storage only two weeks after the start of the new year. Surely it would make more sense to supply the starving nations with our surpluses than to have no

one benefit.

With the present fertilizer shortage, it would seem sensible to investigate the use of human wastes. The Chinese have been recycling wastes in their fields as fertilizer for years; why can't other countries do the same?

How will the world deal with this increasingly serious problem of feeding its inhabitants? Will the World Food Conference result in any major advances against what MacEachen called "man's oldest scourge and most persistent enemy - hunger"? Or has the conference just been a flow of fine-sounding principles and commendable suggestions?

Pauline Hoy



A Few Statistics

The latest U.N. Food and Agriculture estimates of current grain shortages show the need to be greatest in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Total shortage: between 7 and 11 million tons. Current price: \$200/ton
Total value needed: about \$2 billion

Country	Required Grain
India	3.4-7.4 million tons
Bangladesh	1.9 million tons
Sri Lanka	200,000 tons
Tanzania	500,000 tons
Pakistan	1 million tons
20 others	1.3 million tons
(mostly Africa)	

Notice

In the next issue of the Harold, a literary supplement! To consist of the writing(s) of Innis people. If you would like to have some of your work included in this feature, please type it in the form in which you would like it to appear, and deposit it with Roger Greenwald (Writing Lab, 3rd floor) or in the envelope on the door to the Harold Office (basement). That's all you have to do! Get it to us and we'll print it! No editing or censorship. We promise.

In Ethiopia's northern provinces the rains stopped coming in 1971. They had been scant for two years previous. The drought which continued until the end of 1974 brought death by starvation to nearly 200,000 people, caused hardship to many more, and provides an example of how a political structure works to induce suffering in such a natural disaster.

Under "normal" conditions the great majority of Ethiopia's peasant population have a life expectancy of 35 years. Estimates as to the mortality rate under 1 year have been from 15-30% of live births. Malnutrition and caloric undernutrition produce widespread deficiency diseases. With the drought conditions worsened.

Until the military coup in September of 1974 the government of Ethiopia was a constitutional monarchy, under Haile Selassie based on feudal economic system. 90% of the population subsisted on the land. 2/3 of the cultivatable land belonged to the aristocracy which parcelled it out to landlords. 30% belonged to the church. Peasants were expected to pay rent in the form of up to 75% of the produce or its value. In some cases they paid further land tax and fees for tenancy rights. In addition peasants were expected to perform duties for the landlord such as constructing houses granaries or fences or transporting his share of the produce. This practice, although abolished by law in 1944, continues in many provinces. With the drought the marginal quantity

of the harvest left to the tillers of the soil was far below that needed to even barely subsist.

By 1973 thousands had perished due to famine. Although the drought had persisted for years tax regulations were still in effect. No relief had been sent to the afflicted regions.

Selassie continued to spend money to make the Capital Addis Ababa "presentable" as headquarters for the Organization of African Unity. Because of Ethiopia's media censorship policy, the world at large and a majority of Ethiopians remained ignorant of the severity of famine conditions. Peasant representatives sent to the government were accused by the authorities of exaggerating the situation. At a student protest demonstration the army dealt with such criticism by opening fire, killing 11 people and wounding 30. Meanwhile the state-owned grain corporation, with its legal monopoly on distribution, was profiting from the famine by selling food at inflated prices.

In September of 1974 Selassie was arrested. A provisional government under military control has disposed of the old ruling

Cont' on page 8

amerinds & inuit

The Nutrition of Our Native Peoples

What are the effects of regional and cultural differences on the abundance of food consumed and its nutritional value? This is an important question to Canadians because of the nature of our people. Indians and Eskimos account for six percent of the total population of Canada. Our native inhabitants are entitled to special consideration because of where they live. Indian reserves and Eskimo settlements are distant from major food distribution centres. Traditionally they were solely dependent on the natural environment for their sustenance. Now that industrialization has spread, however, its effects are felt in the farthest outposts.

In Northwestern Ontario, fish from the English and Wabigon rivers was the major staple for the Ojibway people. Mercury content as high as three times the accepted level was caused by industrial waste. Commercial fishing was banned three years ago. Because of the loss of their primary source of nourishment, the Ojibwa are more dependent on welfare, their health has deteriorated, and there has been an increase in the use of alcohol and drugs.

According to the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, in a study conducted in 1972, the health of the native people is worse than it was 25 years ago. Health is defined by the World Health Organization as "not merely absence of disease, but physical, mental and social well being." Dental conditions are worsening as well, since there has been a sharp increase in consumption of soft drinks, sugar and starch, items flown in from southern centres.

The results of the 1973 Nutrition Canada report on the health of the general population and the Indians and Eskimos are particularly dismaying. In almost every age group, the native people's vitamin deficiencies are greater than the general population. During infancy and childhood, the most important stages in body development, it was found that fifteen percent of Eskimo children and almost twenty-five percent of Indian girls have protein and caloric intakes far below adequate levels established by health authorities. Weights lower than the average established by the health authorities were found more frequently in the native children. The levels of calcium and Vitamin D, crucial elements in the formation of bones and teeth, are low in the general population (one-fifth of the children are below acceptable levels) and even lower for Indians and Eskimos. Twenty-five percent of infants and fifty percent of adolescent Eskimos have intakes of Vitamin C seriously below the required amounts. One quarter of adult Indians do not get satisfactory amounts of Vitamin C.

The same groups in the general population have a satisfactory intake of this vitamin, which is necessary to prevent bleeding gums, hyperkeratinization of follicles and small hemorrhages under the skin. The difficulties involved in transporting fresh fruits and vegetables during the winter months could account for the discrepancy between groups.

In the adult survey, higher deficits are consistently found in the native population. Iron inadequacies are noted in the general population and Indians. Three-quarters of the women in both groups do not have satisfactory levels. Thirty to fifty percent of the Eskimo women have unsatisfactory consumption of iron.

Widespread insufficiencies in diet among Indians and Eskimos increase lethargy and health problems. Loss of original means of nutrition, eg. game (caribou and moose) and fish, cause reliance on food from outside sources, which often reaches the settlements in a deteriorated condition. Canned foods sold at Hudson Bay stores are not a realistic solution. Fruits packed with high sugar levels do more harm than good, and vegetables are overcooked so that vitamins they once contained are no longer present. Preservation of hunting and fishing grounds by building roads to new areas not contaminated by industrialization is one solution. Another is to find alternative methods of food distribution.

Joanne Culley

Well Being

You should have a chest x-ray at least once every three years. It's fast and easy - 880 Bay Street - And IT'S FREE!

ETHIOPIA - CONT'

aristocracy. Despite an all-time high of 300 million dollars in foreign exchange inherited from the previous government, the junta has estimated that it will need 278,000 tons of grain in foreign aid to alleviate suffering. In 1974 while the drought was continuing and peasants were being forced to leave their land, Ethiopia's exports of grain doubled from 5,300 to 11,000 ton. There has been speculation to indicate that a main concern of the new ruling order is to purchase guns with available money in order to continue a boarder dispute with the Soviet-armed Somalia.

1974 brought the long-awaited rains to Ethiopia. For the majority of the Ethiopian population there still may be another long wait.



HOUSE COCKTAIL

HOUSE COCKTAIL
HOUSE COCK TALE
TAIL HOUSECOCK
TALE HOUSECOCK
HOUSE TAILCOCK
HOUSE TALECOCK
COCK HOUSETAIL
COCKHOUSE TALE
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George Huczek

reading

REVIEWSREVIEWSREVIEWS
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movies

Switch Bitch by Roald Dahl
Hardbound \$6.95
Published by Knopf

This amazing collection of short stories by Roald Dahl is nothing less than that. I first came across the wit and imagination of this writer two years ago when I picked up a second-hand copy of *Someone Like You*. Each story was like a drug. I mean, once you began a story it was simply not possible to put it down. They are traps, cleverly devised and constructed; once you enter there is no escape other than the one he leads you to. He takes you there very cunningly, leading you to your own conclusions which are never realized, for there in the thread and frame of it all is his own invisible fabric.

Switch Bitch has one serious fault, and that is that there are sadly, only four stories to delight the reader. But that can be easily doubled for it is as delightful to read them a second time, and then even aloud to friends, thereby tripling the reader's pleasure.

Each one of these stories originally appeared in *Playboy*, but I missed them, being more inclined to read *Viva* and *Playgirl*.

As you race through "The Visitor" you cannot help but see a panorama pass you by. You are almost sitting in Uncle Oswald's Lagonda. What is a Lagonda? I cannot begin to guess what type of automobile it is, but I certainly felt at home in it, riding through the sands of the Sinai Desert and into the adventures that led so deliciously to a conclusion that drained me white with empathy. After reading that one I felt like running around the block and then I quickly sat down to start the second tale.

"The Great Switcheroo" seems to have been written by someone else entirely and it even began to cross my mind that perhaps Roald Dahl was really an American, but then in a reference to a bird I found myself safely back in England. Again here, it is the end of the story that hits you like a ton of bricks and leaves you in a state of semi-shock.

In "The Last Act" there are no clues to what will happen, and there is no mercy. This story has the cold qualities of *Psycho* and it leaves you with shivers running up and down your spine.

All of the four stories revolve in some way around sex and that probably explains why they were published by *Playboy*. The last story, "Bitch", brings us back to Uncle Oswald and this extremely interesting and fast

moving comedy will transport you through two continents and into a celestial vision which sadly, due to the loss of one of the great chemists of a Paris perfumery, we modern mortals will never be able to enter.

This handsome little book has just come out in hardcover and I guess its appearance in paperback will soon follow. But I wouldn't wait. There are too few books that are so marvellously obscure and wonderful. Bookstores all put him in different categories ranging from fiction, to mystery, to science fiction, literature, and it's very hard to find him.

Roald Dahl has written forty-three celebrated short stories, many brilliant film scripts, and several of the most widely read children's books ever written. He lives in England with his actress-wife, Patricia Neal, and their children.

A. Vendt

eating

Lido's Spaghetti House and Pizzeria

Open conveniently 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. every day, Lido's Spaghetti House and Pizzeria is located at 662 Yonge St. right between Bloor and Wellesley. It is a small, dimly lit room, with music flowing gently into diners' ears. However, the decor lacked imagination and rows of tables for four were unnecessarily cramped together. A bid for a typical Italian atmosphere was further impaired by overprompt service.

Lido's is licensed with a notable selection of wines and offers a fair variety of Italian dishes as well as seafoods. Within the price range of \$3.00 each, while the specialties of the house are about \$3.65. While my fair-haired companion ordered cannelloni alla napoletana, I ventured into some gnocchi alla pumontese, both being listed specialties. Though I struggled to pronounce their names, I had no trouble eating the dishes. Potatoes, mashed and rolled in shells of home made pasta, were topped by cheese and excellent tomato meat sauce. Cannelloni, ground beef wrapped in pasta, again topped with tomato sauce and cheese was enjoyed by my companion. In short, the food lifted my star rating to three out of five.

Anon.

Liliana Cavani's
The Night Porter

Critics have compared *The Night Porter* to *Last Tango in Paris* again and again, doing Liliana Cavani's film a great injustice. Cavani's film is not simply concerned with a personal sado-masochistic relationship; she investigates the reality of political pathology, and Nazism when that pathology exploded.

Lucia, a grown woman who survived concentration camp, meets her lover-torturer Max, a guard at the camp, who now works as a night porter in a hotel years after the war. Lucia does not repulse the man who once tortured her, but instead falls back into Max's game, and this time she is playing to win. She is destroyed by the relationship but in pursuing it she insures his destruction also. Sado-masochism certainly at its worst, but *The Night Porter* focuses on an individual relationship in its broader perspective, illuminating the human vulgarity that underlies tyranny such as Nazism.

Lucia is a victim become victimizer. In a fascinating scene flashing back to the war, she finds that her alliance with the guards led to the death of a fellow prisoner. Now there is no way she can return to innocence. When she meets with Max in the hotel she is as involved with killing him and all he represents as the Nazis were involved with her death. They are dependent on each other. The perversion depends on both the victim and the victimizer and Lucia learned to play her role. She becomes the "little girl" again, innocent, dressing in a child's gown, proceeding to man-ple and kill Max.

The reversal in their roles comes clearer as they slowly starve in Max's apartment. Max is quilt-conscious; Lucia wants revenge. In one sense they both are already quite dead. Now they simply try to resolve their feelings by reversing the situation, to die again.

It's all quite sick, but it's history. As Cavani said, "People in Europe tend to react as if the Nazis had come from Mars. Of course, they didn't. They were there before, unknown even to themselves. Hitler only acted as a sort of Shaman, unleashing them... Nothing was ever done in my country to ensure a real, deep-seated change in the culture which had produced fascism. It's still there, with its evil halo."

The movie is excellent, with only a few parts marred by bad acting. It attempts a strange psychological and cultural analysis, leading any sensitive viewer on to a big think. Cavani's point is well made: Fascism can be as dangerous when ignored as it is when practiced.

Roberta Morris



PHANTOM

The Phantom of the Paradise, now showing at the Uptown, is a Rock-Horror-Musical which exposes the sacred cows of the Rock industry. The movie is brutal, and will shatter what few illusions you have left about stars. Director Brian DePalme simultaneously attacks "glitter rock", questions naive folkies, criticizes Altamont heavies, and amuses the audience for 2 hours.

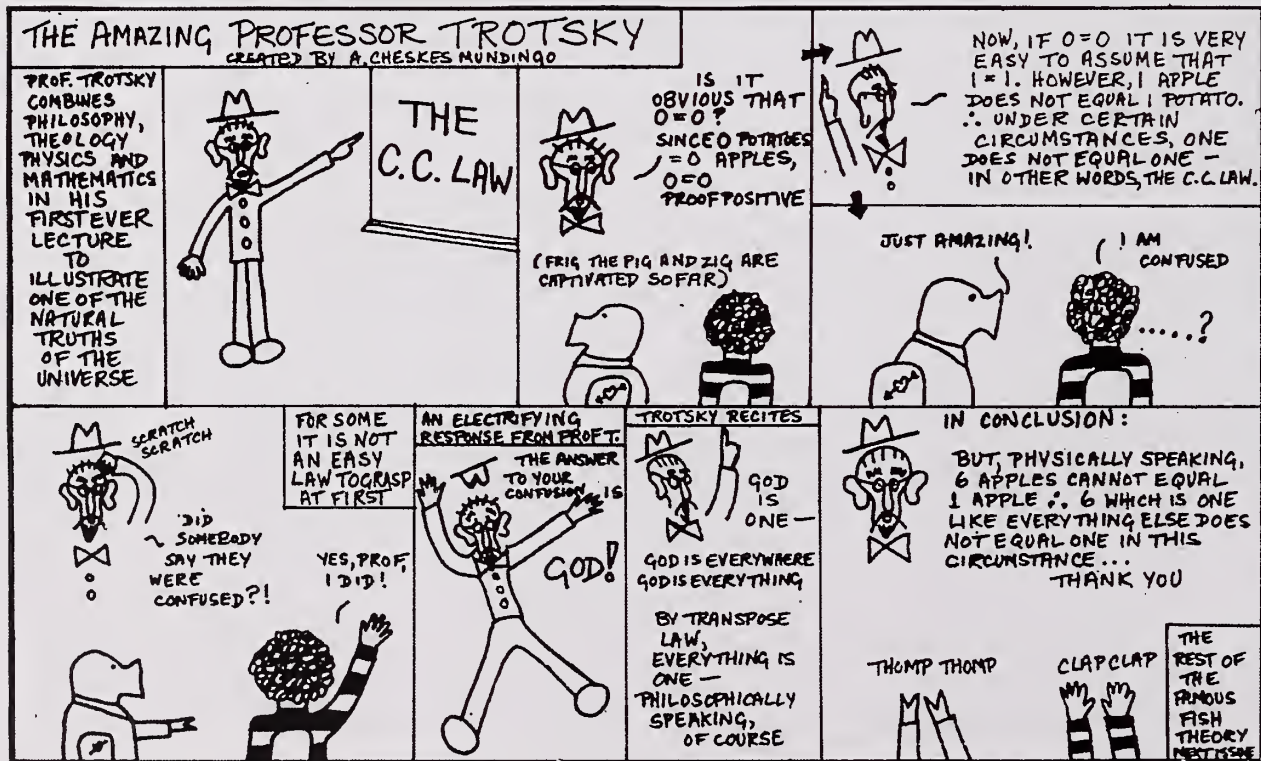
DePalma manages to transcend the Rock genre's stereotyped documentary epic covering a festival or tour (ie. Woodstock and Mad Dogs and Englishmen) and avoid the problems of musicals where the music just seems out of place.

In Phantom, the music supplements the story so that every song either attacks the genre or develops the story line. One of the more revealing aspects is the ability of sound equipment to smooth out the voice of the injured star Phantom "Winslow Leash" while the same sound equipment is able to destroy the music Winslow creates.

Movie fans will enjoy the "deja vu" created by DePalma's stringing together of thousands of film cliches, ranging from Citizen Kane to Stanley Kubrick.

Rock music fans may find the movie a bit of a jolt - if they do then the film is a success.

Tony Hine



personally,
I have needs
to remain self-contained.
to resist insignificance,
believe; each movement
each grinding of the crack
is not a signal
nor these blinking
raw whites of eyes
contrived

I drift into this bruise
like clotting spines
restore and reject
a fixture of stumps

the thickening spoon
of your tubular body
nodding with each shift
of your seat

admit
the only thing in the street
is this incision,
this look
on your face

Ben Volman



time
emits
these alpha words
a lone passenger
whose eyes connect
in a window
cognition of a sum
(a slipping coin
revealed us both
when it
hit the floor
still/
you settle
through these immersions
like heat
through a brick
dust through a sieve
pain of distance
to a wheel

extracting spokes
to examine under
neon light
till the fool
is a cripple
impaled on rungs
(replies) kept warm
in a cavity,
pretense I've swallowed
but held underneath the tongue)

the hollow knocking
of this frame
against the floor
retreating from approach
through a closet door

Ben Volman

CHEAP FILMS

BERGMANBERGMANBERGMAN!!!

At the Revue Cinema the Bergman festival continues. On Roncesvalle - three blocks south of Bloor & Dundas. Call for times-531-9959.

January 27 & 28

A lesson in Love/ En Lektion I Karlek (1954)

January 29 & 30

Smiles of a Summer Night/ Sommarnattens Leende (1955)

Dreams/ Journey into Autumn/ Kvinnodrom (1955)

January 31, February 1 & 2
The Seventh Seal/ Det Sjunde Inseglat (1957)

Wild Strawberries/ Smultronstallet (1957)

February 3 & 4

The Magician/ The Face/ Ansiktet (1958)

The Virgin Spring/ Jungfrukällan (1960)

February 5 & 6

The Devil's Eye/ Djävulens Öga (1960)

February 10 & 11

Through a Glass Darkly / Sasom I En Spegel (1961)

Winter Night/ Nattvardgästerna (1962)

February 12 & 13

Brink of Life/ So close to Life/ Nära Livet (1958)

The Silence/ Tystnaden (1963)

February 5 & 6

All These Women/ Now About These Women/ För Att Inte Tala Om Alla Dessa Kvinnor (1964)

February 16 & 17

Persona (1966)

Hour of the Wolf/ Vargtimmen (1968)

February 18 & 19

Shame/ Skammen (1968)

The Passion of Anna/ A Passion/ En Passion (1969)

February 20, 21 & 22

The Touch/ Beröringen (1971)

Cries and Whispers/ Viskningar Och Rop (1972)

Great FREE Movies!!!

At the Ontario College of Art Auditorium, 100 McCaul Street, February 3
Variety, directed by E.A. Dupont, 1925

and, Faust, directed by F.W. Murnau, 1926

February 10

Metropolis, directed by Fritz Lang, 1926

and, M, directed by Fritz Lang, 1931



FEB 17 TO 23
WEEK
LEARN



innissport

Well sports fans, since last issue Innis has not wavered from the straight and narrow, and in so doing has kept its stranglehold on last place in just about every sport it has participated, with the exceptions of basketball (4th) and broomball (2nd to last).

The Innis I hockey team, which seems to either win or lose by a shutout, was pounced upon by Engineering II, 9-0. Hard times seem to have taken up residence with the team, since quite often key players can't make games, or the team does everything right but score. Recruits are desired. The team's record is 1 win, 8 losses, but the season is still young!

Girls hockey seems to have really caught on at Innis. Armed with a keen desire to play, and talent that would give Tretziak shivers, the ironwilled Amazons of Innis have played very well this year. Though the girls are winless in three games, each game has been quite close. Their first game against Vic ended in a 0-0 draw. Superb goalkeeping on the part of Kryz Repetowicz, coupled with fine defensive work and good backchecking by the forwards earned the shutout. Only

some hard luck prevented Innis from winning the game. The second game saw the girls drop a tough one to some obvious ringers

from St. Hildas, 4-1. Sandra Kobayashi scored the lone goal for Innis. The third game ended in a close 3-2 score in favour of New College. Again, Sandra Kobayashi got the goals for Innis. With practice and some drills in shooting (Karen Booth) and learning how not to trip over the blue line (Karen Booth), and if the coach shows up on time for the next practice, victory will surely arrive for the girls' team. Keep your eyes open for practice times and games. Also posted are entry forms for intermural badminton (doubles) and squash competitions. Any volunteers for Innis II basketball? (male or female) please contact Larry Rotstein in the pin ball room.

Innis broomball posted its first win by defeating New College 3-2 in a really exciting game at Varsity. The line of Mike Walker, Neil Hamilton and Chris Bouris accounted for the scoring. After the game the team was jubilantly chanting: "We're number eight!" (anything is better than last place - ninth!). The stars of the game by far were the members of the YID line who dazzled the opposition with their talent and their outfits, eg. 1940 tuxedo and bowler. Next game is next Sunday. Check the time on the bulletin board.

by Chris Bouris